

DAILY NASHVILLE UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862

NO. 12

RATES OF ADVERTISING

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

One Square 1 day \$1.00—each additional insertion 50c	
" 1 week, 3.00—each additional insertion 1.50	
" 1 month, 10.00—each additional insertion 5.00	
" 3 months, 25.00—each additional insertion 12.50	
" 6 months, 45.00—each additional insertion 22.50	
" 1 year, 80.00—each additional insertion 40.00	

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale

low to close out Consignments.

200 boxes SALT, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 boxes SALT, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 coils ROPE, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

40 coils COIL OIL, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 half coils COIL OIL, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes SOAP, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 half chests TEA, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes YEAST POWDERS, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases SODA, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes STAR CANDLES, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

14 bls. VINEGAR, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

19 bls. TROUT, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 bls. MACKEREL, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

4 bls. CIDER, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERRING, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried SALMON, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs NAILS, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 bls. Crushed Sugar, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

125 kegs MEAL, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

500 bls. FLOUR, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases HAMS, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases SIDES, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

200 bls. fine POTATOES, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

8 bls. Onion SEED, for sale by

ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 cases Curried HAMS, with a large lot of all

sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at

our old stand, No. 5 College street.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THE KING OF PAIN,

Internal and External Medicine,

W. L. Cure Headache and Earache in three minutes

toothache in one minute, Neuralgia in five

minutes, Sprains in twenty minutes, Sore Throat in

ten minutes, Colds and Croup in five minutes, Rheuma-

tism in one hour, Pain in the Back or Side in ten min-

utes, Bad Coughs or colds in ten minutes. Cures dis-

ease, Asthma, Piles, Brachitis, Allergies, Dyspepsia,

Neuritis, Ague, Sci. At.,

Keep it in your families. Sickners come when least

expected.

W. L. S. May be had at the Watson House.

March 30-1st

HOUSES FOR RENT.

APPLY TO JOHN C. FEHR,

PHYSICIAN, No. 19 Deaderick St.

FOR RENT—A dwelling house on corner of Feggs

St. and Spruce street.

FOR RENT—A dwelling house on corner of Allen

and Stevenson streets.

FOR RENT—Three rooms in house No. 10, on Deader-

ick street, at stairs. JOHN C. FEHR,

April 12-1st

THESSE MONEY RAYMOND AT PAB!

GREAT BARGAINS in Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and

G. every thing in that line, will be sold cheap for

C. Having received a large lot of Cigars and T-

bacco, of all grades, I guarantee to sell at cheap-

est prices.

Call on me and I will do well to give

you better purchasing elsewhere.

PHILIP R. ADLER,

No. 25 College Street,

See advertisement here.

April 11-1st

Nashville Union.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862

Robbery of the School Fund.

What has become of the magnificent

and generous School Fund provided by

this State for the education of her chil-

dren? A fund of some \$200,000 was

donated and made inviolable by the

Constitution, which reads as follows in

Article XI, section 10, latter clause, as

follows:

"And the fund called the Common

School Fund, and all the lands and pro-

ceeds thereof, dividends, stocks and

other property of every description what-

ever, heretofore appropriated by the

General Assembly of this State for the

use of Common Schools, and all such as

shall hereafter be appropriated shall

remain a perpetual fund, the principal of

which shall never be diminished by

Legislative appropriation, and the interest

shall be inviolably appropriated to the

support of Common Schools throughout

the State, and for the equal benefit of

all the people thereof; and no law shall

be made authorizing said fund, or any

part thereof, to be diverted to any other

use than the support and encouragement

of common schools."

Did King HARRIS and his Legislature

plunder this noble treasure which the

wise benevolence of the Commonwealth

had provided for training up the poor

children, and fitting them for useful and

honorable lives? To plunder such a

fund is to rob charity herself.

The insidious and sly remark in the

following paragraph from the Gazette of

January 23, 1862, about the "deceased

being a Union man," will strike the

reader as having a strange meaning in

the connection where it is employed:

HOMECOMING.—We learn that an alter-

cation occurred yesterday in Neely's

Bend in this county, between Dr. Banks

and a man named Kaseo or Bashaw, in

which the latter was shot with a double

barrelled shot gun, and instantly killed.

The deceased was regarded as a Union man,

and it is supposed that the quarrel grew

out of political differences. According

to the information we have upon the

subject it was clearly a case of justifi-

able homicide.

Does that mean that if a man was one

of those whom the Gazette stigmatizes

as "white-livered scoundrels," "detest-

able traitors," a man to be "marked" by

Vigilance Committees and Knights of

the Golden Circle, putting him out of the

way with a "short shrift and a long

rope" was not much after all? But we

have clearly proven what a blessed time

the Union men enjoyed here under the

reign of rebellion.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS ON THE MIS-

SISSIPPI.—A correspondent writing from

Commodore Foote's flotilla says that in

addition to the six new gunboats men-

tioned in a late letter, there are three

others at Memphis, two of them formerly

coasting vessels. They have four or five

guns each, and are partially clad with

iron, but would offer little resistance to

the Union flotilla. The rebels have a

floating battery also, covered with iron a

quarter of an inch thick, with slanting

sides, and mounting six large guns. This

implement of war is not formidable, and

could easily be sunk. The Manassas

ran is usually regarded as a failure in

the South. It has but one gun, a nine-

Albert Sidney Johnston to Jeff. Davis

on his Operations in Kentucky and Tennessee.

On Monday of last week the death of

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON being an-

nounced in the Rebel Congress, Mr.

BARKSDALE of Miss., read a letter which

was handed him by JEFF. DAVIS,

giving an explanation of JOHNSTON'S con-

duct of the war in Kentucky. We quote

from the letter:

DECATUR, ALA., March 18th, 1862

My Dear General:

I received the despatches from Richmond,

with your private letter by Captain Wick-

liffe, three days since; but the pressure of

affairs and the necessity of getting my com-

mand across the Tennessee, prevented my

sending you an earlier reply.

I anticipated all that you have told me as

to the capture of the fall of Fort Donel-

son drew upon me, and the attacks to which

you might be subjected, but it was impos-

sible for me to gather the facts for a detailed

report, or to spare time which was required

to extricate the remainder of my troops, and

save the large accumulation of stores, and

provide for the future of the army.

I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd

and Pillow without examining or analyzing

the facts, and scarcely with time to read

them.

When about to assume command of this

department, the Government charged me

with the duty of deciding the question of

occupying Bowling Green, Kentucky, which

involved not only military but political con-

sideration. At the time of my arrival at

Nashville, the action of the Legislature of

Kentucky had put an end to the latter by

sanctioning the formation of companies men-

acing Tennessee, by assuming the cause of

the Government at Washington, and by

abandoning the neutrality it professed, and

in consequence of their action the occupa-

tion of Bowling Green became necessary as

an act of self defense, at least in the first

stage.

About the middle of September General

Buckner advanced with a small force of about

4,000 men, which was increased by the 13th

of October to 12,000, and though accessions

of force were received, it continued at about

the same strength until the end of Novem-

ber, measles and other diseases keeping down

the effective force. The enemy's force was

reported to the War Department at 50,000,

and an advance was impossible.

Believing it to be of the greatest moment

to protract the campaign, as the death of

cotton might bring strength from abroad

and discourage the North, and to gain time

to strengthen myself by new troops, from

Tennessee and other States, I magnified my

force to the enemy, but made known my

true strength to the department and the Gov-

ernment of States. The aid given was small.

At length, when General Beauregard came

out in February, he expressed his surprise

at the smallness of my force, and was im-

pressed with the danger of my position. I

admitted what was so manifest, and laid be-

fore him my views for the future, in which

he entirely concurred, and sent me a me-

morandum of our conference, a copy of

which I send you. I determined to fight

for Nashville at Donelson, and have the best

part of my army to do it, retaining only

14,000 men to cover my front, and giving

10,000 to defend Donelson.

The forces at Donelson is stated in General

Pillow's report at much less, and I do not

believe the correctness of his statement, for

the force at Bowling Green, which I suppo-

Battle of Pittsburg.

AN